

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 17th day of May, A. D. 1901.

M. B. HUNTING, Notary Public.

Nebraska has to have a taste of windstorm work just to remind it that the geographies locate it within the cyclone belt.

We fear that Nebraska people are in danger of getting the reputation among the bunco fraternity of being decidedly easy.

Nebraska republicans will not want for available timber from which to pick their candidates to make the campaign this fall.

Governor Savage will today run up against his imperial majesty, Ak-Sar-Ben the great. His imperial majesty will do well to look to his laurels.

The railroad presidents are having their inning for the present. The people who pay the freight may want to have something to say before long.

If the county undertakes to go after all the men who have committed perjury before local juries, it will keep the courts busy for some time to come.

The Bee has not the slightest objection to kitescope bull fights at South Omaha. It is satisfied they are perfectly humane to both man and beast.

The Bee will be pleased to have a tow-line or any other line take hold with its effort to procure a more just assessment of taxable property in Omaha and Douglas county.

The latest announcement is that the community of interests has lapped over the Milwaukee road. Will the community of interests extend into the field of politics? That is the question that the practical politicians are propounding to themselves.

If Japan is really short of statesmen able to handle the complicated political situation presented to it, it might draw on the United States for a few contributions from its surplus of statesmen out of a job. Several of them are right here in Nebraska.

King Edward will be in danger of losing his popularity if he persists in interposing his veto on the display of feminine apparel with which the women of the court were planning to make a stunning hit at the races. To rule the realm of fashion requires more tact and diplomacy than to guide the ship of state.

General Cailles of the Filipino insurgents has come to the conclusion that the only way to achieve success as the successor of Aguinaldo is to follow his example by surrendering to the American military forces. General Cailles evidently does not propose to let Aguinaldo enjoy all the comforts of captivity alone.

Governor Shaw only voices the sentiment of the great majority of republicans in Iowa and Nebraska, too, when he says he would like to see William B. Allison occupy the executive chair in the White House. Senator Allison was a likely aspirant in 1896, but in 1904 he will be 75 years old and his age may take him out of the list of availabilities.

For the benefit of the school board The Bee reiterates that the people of Omaha want no unnecessary experimenting in their High school. In this it is satisfied it voices the sentiment of the whole body of school patrons. The only change school patrons, and especially taxpayers, will approve is the reduction of the High school expenses without impairing the efficiency.

The honest taxpayer does not want to do injustice to any other taxpayer, whether it be an individual or a corporation. All he demands is a fair and equal distribution of the tax burdens. The trouble with taxation in Omaha has been and is now the exemption and rank discrimination in favor of concerns and corporations that own millions of property and are able to pay their share of the taxes.

NEBRASKA UNDER TWO MONARCHS.

When Emperor McKinley was first crowned, he submitted as to his treaty-making functions and allowed the House of Lords to suggest, construct and ratify treaties without his imperial consent. Then he abdicated as to the appointing power and became a mere clerk to autograph commissions which Hanna & Co. had filled out.

When King Grover occupied the royal bedchamber in the White House he allowed his ministers to make treaties which the House of Lords was expected to ratify. But his majesty found out in due time that the treaty-making functions could not be trusted either by himself or his privy council. So his most worshipful majesty threw the fat into the fire as a burnt offering to the lords.

In the reign of King Grover his master of the royal hothouses was made high satchel over the province of Nebraska, because no one in the House of Lords agreed with him on any two political propositions and was deemed worthy of his confidence. Hence, in making out commissions for federal officials, King Grover was simply registering the arbitrary will of his serene highness.

Passing from the ridiculous to the sublime, we may be permitted to inquire, How came Emperor McKinley to supplant that clean, efficient and honest collector of internal revenue for Nebraska, the Hon. James E. North, with his clean, efficient and honest successor, Jacob E. Houtz? Had Mr. Houtz any greater claim for recognition than Mr. North, who jumped Bryan, the commoner, for McKinley, the emperor? And why was not the offense of Emperor McKinley in abdicating in favor of Lord Thurston four years ago as great as it is now in abdicating in favor of Nebraska's two new lords?

As to D. E. Thompson's ordering the emperor of America to commission one of his lieutenants, the late master of the royal hothouses of King Grover surely ought to know better. He knows that all the chief magistrates of this republic since the days of Andrew Jackson have abdicated the selection of federal officers to the lords representing their respective states when they wore the livery of their own party. If Thompson had anything to say in the late appointment, it was through the senators. In this respect the practice at Washington has not been changed for the special benefit of Thompson or any other claimant to the royal prerogative.

FAVOR NICHARAGUA ROUTE.

There was a discussion a few days ago in the Southern Industrial convention at Philadelphia on the interoceanic canal question, in which it was clearly shown that the business interests of the south favor the Nicaragua route. The delegates from the south who spoke on the subject want the canal built by the United States no matter what happens and they do not believe that England or any other country has a right to interpose any objection. It is needless to say that these southern representatives have no concern whatever for the treaty obligations of the United States in this matter. They believe that if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is not already ineffective it is the duty of our government to abrogate it regardless of what the British government might think of such a course.

THE BEE DOES NOT REPRESENT THE SENTIMENT OF OMAHA PEOPLE IN ITS ASSAULT UPON THE AUDITORIUM.

The business men of the city who have subscribed to the fund are neither fools nor knaves. They knew what they were doing. They have demonstrated their confidence in the probity, energy and ability of the men who make up the auditorium project. The project will not fail. The Bee may hinder, but it cannot defeat. Still, the people of Omaha should not permit The Bee to go unrebuked. For its own good, and for the future of the city, it should be taught an unmistakable lesson. The people have this in their power. Will they vindicate their courage, or pine in cowardice?

Auditorium—The Examiner.

The Bee cannot be diverted from its position on the auditorium project by anonymous bushwhackers. The Bee stands for greater Omaha. It has set an example in that direction by the erection of a metropolitan building representing the highest type of modern architecture. It has stood at all times for the erection of an auditorium. But its ideals have ever been for a structure that would be a credit to greater Omaha, and not for a miniature structure, insignificant or commonplace.

While it does not expect an auditorium surpassing that erected at Kansas City, neither does it favor the erection of a building having but one-third the capacity of that at Kansas City and bereft of all the attractive, popular and paying features of the Kansas City auditorium.

When the present auditorium project was first presented to our public-spirited citizens they were led to believe that the building would be very nearly if not quite as capacious as the Kansas City auditorium, in every respect as substantial in point of construction and if anything superior in acoustic properties and facilities for popular entertainment.

Such a project The Bee heartily encouraged, not only in its columns, but in the subscription list. But the auditorium for which plans have been adopted is not the auditorium that The Bee advocated. While the promoters are to be commended for the energy displayed and the work accomplished thus far in raising funds, we cannot commend the attempt to telescope the proposed auditorium into a structure that will not meet the demands of greater Omaha.

The outline sketch of the plans that have been awarded first prize represents a structure much like the old union depot, which had a substantial roof of iron and plate glass, but was lacking in most of the conveniences of a depot.

The Bee's ideal auditorium is a structure that will not only advertise Omaha's enterprise, but also pass muster as a twentieth century building. The present plans are no reflection upon the architects, who have been limited by the managers to a building to cost not to exceed \$125,000, when \$200,000, or more, is absolutely requisite for the erection of a structure which will combine the essential qualities of usefulness and beauty.

Omaha cannot claim to match Kansas City as regards population and wealth, but Omaha has demonstrated in the past that it is equal to and ahead of Kansas City in public spirit. It has demonstrated this in the matter of the Transmississippi exposition and in many other instances, and it will do so again when great enterprises are projected.

We make bold to assert that if the promoters of the auditorium had started out with a subscription paper for an auditorium building as now proposed, one-third as large as that of Kansas City, with all the attractive and paying features of the Kansas City auditorium eliminated, they would have met with a reception considerably below 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

Chairman Edmisten of the populist state committee is going through the forms of ascertaining by referendum the wishes of the party on the question of holding the next fusion state convention.

In the meantime the fusion machine is waiting to see what the republicans will do and may be expected to fall up the procession.

The discrepancy between the assessments of South Omaha packing houses ought to be an eye-opener not only to taxpayers in general, but to South Omaha packing house owners in particular. The assessor in one of the South

Omaha wards is employed as fire chief of one of the packing houses, and he has earned his salary the first year for all the years that he has been employed. Confidentially speaking, if you are a taxpayer, the safest thing for you to do is to own your assessor.

Chancellor Andrews of the State university is quoted as saying: "I have no use for the quibblers who spend their time disputing whether the decision of the supreme court was right or in trying to determine whether the constitution follows the flag in whole or in part." If the chancellor keeps on talking in this strain, he is not likely to queer himself with the tripartite party of quibblers who have up to this time looked upon him as one of their heart and fancy.

And now we are assured by the local popocratic organ that Mr. Bryan will never again be the nominee for president unless his nomination means election. The trouble is it professed to believe his nomination meant election in 1896 and again in 1898. It is just possible it might be fooled on its political forecast once more in 1904.

King Phillips' Philanthropy.

Corn King Phillips wants the government to stand ready at all times to pay 40 cents for corn. We tried to get the money and the result everybody knows.

Nude in Art and Speech.

President Dodge of the Young Men's Christian association repudiated the idea that the nude in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts made it an improper place for the young people of the west to visit. As this is the naked truth the same element may be expected to make further objection.

Table Delicacy Missed.

The failure of the tomato crop in this part of the west may bring the people to an understanding of the great value of that vegetable. We tried to get the tomato product of the garden and truck patch which is so important as the tomato. The dietetic habits of the world have undergone a great change since the tomato was introduced into the west. It is up on the mantelpiece merely to look at.

King Corn's Domain.

The writer on the subject of the corn crop who says that the limit of corn production in the United States has been reached has never seen the extent of the corn fields in the corn belt. Not half of the lands in the corn belt are in corn crop, perhaps not a third, is yet under cultivation. Better methods of culture, especially through irrigation, will make the present cornfields twice as productive. "The farmer" is trying to "beat the corn market" by telling the story that the limit of corn production has been reached. It has triumphantly been touched.

Triumph Over Difficulties.

Court-martialed for cowardice, cleared of the charge, then promoted for gallantry at sea, he was said to have been a coward in the record in the case of Captain N. H. Hall of the marine corps. It is an unusual result, but Hall and the marine corps are vindicated, while the wives of certain American officials in Pekin are still to be seen in the streets of that city. He refused to permit his men to accord them salutes of "honors" shown officers. Hall was right, and the official approval given the women's trumped-up charges against him by high authorities at Pekin is thus properly condemned.

June Preachers.

June is the month when theological institutions set free their best new preachers. Fresh, vigorous, sure of their theology, they leave a pleasant aroma with that of the new moon hay around country churches. It is a pleasant thing to hear the fervent sermon of that honor, who proposes to make a vigorous effort to secure the nomination and who, if nominated, will add strength to the ticket and make republican success practically a certainty. It will not be denied that Judge Davidson is one of the leading lawyers in the state. He possesses a thoroughly judicial mind, is a hard student and delights in difficult legal problems. He has had a wide experience in the state and federal courts, served the distinction as judge of the judicial district for a time and is recognized as a man of deep erudition along the lines of jurisprudence. His character cannot be ascertained and his many qualifications for this particular position make him an ideal candidate.

PEROVAL NOTES.

The comic weekly under obligation to B. R. Wilson, about Hoop, Kan., who has started for the New York Post now traveling in Palestine says that in Jerusalem there are telegraphs, telephones, electric lights, phonographs and American beer.

Dr. N. Seward Webb's country place in Verano, Nebraska, covers 4,000 acres of land and is the largest estate owned by a single individual east of the Mississippi.

Daniel Mills, the Canadian minister of justice, has been appointed the Dominion's representative at the coming conference on the important question of appeal. He is 70 years old and has occupied his present place since 1857.

Popular subscriptions for a monument to the memory of Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, have rolled up a large sum in London and it is expected that work upon the memorial will be started this summer.

Chicago is to have a new elevated in the form of a railroad station ten stories high. A baggage room on the top floor, with a greased chute down to the track level, would make the transfer of baggage-wagons supremely handy.

Barney Morris, famous laborer, who is employed in Prospect park, Brooklyn, has just been celebrating his 100th birthday and is to be found attending to his duties six days a week the year round. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, June 10, 1802, and came to this country seventy-three years ago.

M. A. Colton, who has been appointed superintendent of education in the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, Philippine islands was for one year an instructor in French at Yale. He was one of the first appointees of the Taft commission. Last year he was especially valuable to Superintendent Atkinson in the work of organizing the knowledge of Spanish and his administrative ability.

In celebration of the eightieth anniversary of his birthday and in recognition of his thirty-eight years of distinguished and continuous service on the bench of the superior court of the Bar association of Chicago will tender Judge Joseph E. Gary a banquet and reception at the Grand Pacific hotel on the evening of June 20. The judge's birthday falls on July 2 and the date of his death is about half way between that date and the one of his contraction on reaching the age of discretion.

The superior bench in 1849.

STATE PRESS POTPOURRI.

Alma Journal (rep.): Our populist friends are having considerable amusement because a bolt of lightning knocked the republican rooster from off the flagpole on the First National bank building. Just mark it down in history that the democratic party didn't do it, although it took two cracks at it under Bryan leadership.

Grand Island Independent (rep.): The republican state central committee will meet at Lincoln on Thursday, June 27, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for the republican state convention, which is to place in nomination candidates for the coming fall election. The meeting of September ought to be early enough for the convention.

Nelson Herald (pop.): J. O. Yeiser comes out claiming that we are obliged to elect a governor this fall to complete the execution in rather a hasty manner. Legally it may be all right, but morally it is all wrong. The republicans elected their man and let them have what they earned, however it may have been accomplished.

Schuyler Sun (rep.): Considering the number of decisions that will be handed down from the supreme court of this state for the next few months, the republican convention should not fail to nominate the best judge of law in this state for its representative at the head of the ticket. A nomination of this kind will carry the party to victory again this year.

Madison Star (pop.): Edgar Howard, in his Columbus Telegram, disagrees with the newspaper boys who are pushing Hon. C. J. Smyth as a candidate this year for supreme judge. He thinks that Smyth would be a more desirable candidate for governor than Howard. We would suggest that the campaign of 1901 be attended to first. Who knows but what the people of this great commonwealth would prefer Edgar Howard as his chief executive in 1902.

Springfield Monitor (dem.): John O. Yeiser, the Omaha populist politician, has broken out again and asserts that Nebraska has a right to elect a governor this fall, as the law says it. He looks at the lieutenant governor to governor for longer time than to the next regular election, when a chief executive must be elected. But then as Yeiser has heretofore always been turned down on his interpretation of the law, it is not surprising to say that Governor Savage will serve the full term to which his predecessor was elected.

Stromburg Journal (rep.): There seems to be a great amount of uneasiness among the populist and democratic politicians as to how to guide the machine this fall. Many feel that fusion is abandoning principles for spoils and that fusion has already demoralized both populism and democracy. Others favor fusion, believing that a few plums at least will fall within the reach of the machine if they can hold together. Considering the amount of money they ran onto last fall, fusion is doubtful and a sure loser in time, as people will stand by principles, but when principles are compromised to get office the result is only a question of time.

Albion News (rep.): The death of Judge Munn will necessitate the appointment of someone by the governor to fill the vacancy until the next election. The many friends of J. A. Price of this city have sent in a petition asking for his appointment. There is no lawyer in the district more competent for the place than Mr. Price. As a matter of justice and convenience to the people of this end of the district one of the judges should be located here. If Governor Savage desires to honor an elderly worthy and competent man and also to be entirely just to the people of this district, we do not see how he could do it better than by the appointment of our respected citizen, J. A. Price.

Tecumseh Chief (rep.): The duty will rest upon the republicans of Nebraska this fall to elect a successor to Judge Norval of the supreme court. It is understood that Judge Norval will not be a candidate for re-election and hence it will be necessary for the state convention to select new timber. In this connection it will be well for the party to consider the claims of Judge Samuel P. Davidson of Tecumseh, who is a candidate for that honor, who proposes to make a vigorous effort to secure the nomination and who, if nominated, will add strength to the ticket and make republican success practically a certainty. It will not be denied that Judge Davidson is one of the leading lawyers in the state. He possesses a thoroughly judicial mind, is a hard student and delights in difficult legal problems. He has had a wide experience in the state and federal courts, served the distinction as judge of the judicial district for a time and is recognized as a man of deep erudition along the lines of jurisprudence. His character cannot be ascertained and his many qualifications for this particular position make him an ideal candidate.

Chicago Chronicle: Mrs. Snagge could never understand why the Russians call their ruler the white czar. "Probably," replied the numerous plots against his life keep him pale all the time.

Baltimore American: "Oh, I visited such a mortally poor fellow always as active in the charity committee." "Good," asked the chairman of the committee. "Were they very poor?" "Poor" Man, it is pitiable. Why, they are so poor that they sleep fifteen days.

Detroit Journal: "Doctor, what is the matter with me?" "You need about three months' rest from business—that is all." "Three months' rest? That will cost me \$500. The other doctor said I needed an operation for appendicitis. The other cost only \$100. I think I'll let him operate."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The jury in the case of the Yonkers man who was arrested for stealing a watch seems to be a little bit of a Scotch verdict." "Very appropriate," said the judge. "Why? They find the prisoner not guilty and then ask that the law be violated because of it."

Chicago Tribune: Old-Fashioned Pastor—You observe no spirituality in your congregation, I hope? "Popular young Clergyman—I think our congregation has never been so active in church work as now. The women's cream societies are exceedingly active, and our last rummage sale realized nearly \$50 for the organ fund."

SARA AND MAUD. J. J. Montague in the Oregonian. When Sara plays bold Romeo to Maudie's Juliet. We'll see the other mummies hump to keep the fact that she is a girl.

And old Jack Palatka, Edna May will nip at the heels of the mummies. And stand Dick Mansfield must tug out as dear, petite Arline! Nat Goodbody says, "There would go thirteen for revenge."

As Tess could Irving, hunted, flee for shelter to Stone, and how boys have Arc would the fad will beat the book-play craze, will be the greatest thing that has happened since When Sara's playing Romeo to Maudie's Juliet.

Blanch Bates would make a brave Prince. Achieve a hit; lead boys Jean; Arc would do for Kyrle Hellow. As Fortin, Joseph Jefferson could hardly fall to score.

Gillette as Cleopatra would be well worth a try for. And Mrs. Flisko as big Bill Sykes would be a hit. And how boys Jean; Arc would do for Kyrle Hellow. As Fortin, Joseph Jefferson could hardly fall to score.

When Sara's playing Romeo to Maudie's Juliet. When Francis Wilson makes his bow as Little Eva, we will see Maudie's Uncle Tom, a thing worth a try to see. And Ada Rehan, when again she chooses to wear a white and flowing beard and may give and storm as Lear. As Mrs. Flisko as big Bill Sykes would be a hit. And how boys Jean; Arc would do for Kyrle Hellow. As Fortin, Joseph Jefferson could hardly fall to score.

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HITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Scenes and Incidents Observed at the National Capital. The Navy department has ordered a searching investigation into the origin of the recent fire in a magazine at Mare Island navy yard. The magazine was stored with smokeless powder, and the opinion is expressed by the chemical constituents of the explosive. This casts a doubt on what is known as nitro-cellulose powder, to which class belongs the smokeless powder used in the army and navy. The navy has 5,000,000 pounds of this powder and the army 2,000,000 pounds. The material in the navy service is stored in ships of war, and if it is possible for the composition to become ignited through chemical action the situation of those on board warships is anything but pleasant, for, of course, such a fire that at Mare Island on board any vessel at sea would destroy it.

It is practically impossible to extinguish a fire caused by smokeless powder, which burns comparatively slowly, but with a faring blaze. This is by no means the first mysterious fire at Mare Island. The navy has had similar explosions, so the apprehensions of the ordnance officers of both services are entirely justified.

Among the 50,000 persons on the pension rolls in the State are a number of almost pure Indians, who fought in a Wisconsin regiment during the civil war. A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel says the Indians came from the reservation in Shawano county, Wis., and were enlisted in the spring of 1864 by James W. Hitchcock, who was later commissioned captain in the company, the first captain of Company K. A. A. Burnett, having been killed at the charge before Petersburg.

"Hitchcock's Indians were good soldiers, especially on the picket line. They did not talk very loudly in the drill and were not out of line of the army, but they were good shots and hard fighters. There was not a coward among them and some were regular dare-devils.

"I remember seeing one young Indian get a ball through his cap, just grazing his scalp. He felt his head, looked at the cap, raised the warwhoop and kept on shooting. It was Fort Mahone, at Petersburg, which was then charged and captured. A sharpshooter had got range of the young Indian and the latter was not wise enough to know it. He was killed, but barely missed killing him and he then took better cover.

"The Indians were all right as long as whisky was kept from them, but some of them were very ugly when drunk, and while they were waiting at Washington to be mustered out one big fellow tried to kill Captain Hitchcock. They have a Grand Army post on the reservation and are as proud of their record as any of us. There are a few other Indians scattered through other Wisconsin regiments, but the Thirty-seventh had the only complete body of them, forty-five at the outset in one company, and one, an Oneida, in another company. Twelve or thirteen of them were killed, or died of wounds."

"One of the attractions of Washington to some people who have chosen the city as a residence," says the New York Times correspondent, "has been the absence of a personal taxation law. The tax assessor has put real estate down for half its share of the burden of taxation, the government share being provided for congress. The tax rate has been large enough, but when real property had been required to bear its share of the burden of maintenance everything else was safe. As a matter of fact, literary persons seeking the advantages of a quiet study and association to be found here, might have known that there was a law hanging over them that could be invoked at any time to require them to pay additional taxes upon their personal property. The subject has been much discussed, from time to time, but some alarm has been caused by the announcement that the attorney for the District of Columbia has decided that the law of March 3, 1877, is still in force, and that citizens must be prepared to fill out blanks to be furnished to be at the rate of \$150 per \$100. Such a law not returned before August 1 subject to 50 per cent. The returns call for an accounting as to stocks and bonds, household furniture, and almost everything a man owns, vessels, goods in stock, and goods held in trust. There are exemptions, of course, which are not likely to make the imposition of the tax less popular.

Under the law enforced by the District assessor, the assessor has been in disagreement with him on legal considerations. He considers it just as inequitable as would be a poll tax, and declares that it would not reach a large part of the population, of members of congress, retired army and navy officers and retired politicians. As the population of the District is pretty nearly 300,000, the government and legislative part of it is only about 30,000, the argument of the assessor against the opinion of the attorney for the District.

The new building for the government printing office, now under construction, will embrace all the modern improvements and many new devices to facilitate the business and for the comfort of the workmen. Fresh air for the ventilation system is one of these. Ten monster pipes, 12 1/2 feet, will traverse the entire building, making their exit at the top of these vents and will draw off the heated air from each of the rooms. Fresh air will be supplied through radiators established in the ceiling and along the ceiling. Heat will be furnished by steam through coils of pipes placed in recesses under the floor. If necessary, cold air can be supplied by means of the pipes. Special pains were taken to insure plenty of light in all the working rooms when the plans were drawn. The building has a frontage of 105 feet on G street by a depth of 68 feet and 175 feet on North Capitol street. It has 168 feet on Jackson alley. It will consist of seven stories and a basement and ground floor. The basement will be used for storage purposes mainly and the first floor will be occupied by the press department and as a paper warehouse. The second floor will accommodate the executive offices of the officials of the printing bureau, while the third, fourth and fifth floors and the bindery will be located. The folding force will be quartered on the third floor and the bindery will be on the fourth floor. The composing and proof forces will be on the fifth, sixth and seventh floors and the arc would be devoted to the job, press, stereotyping and electrotyping departments.